NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. IX. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1831. NO. 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

MR EDITOR—I am a friend to practical, scientific farming, and regard the exertions of the present day, to raise the tone of agricultural improvement in our country, as ominous of good; and such men as LOWELL, WELLES, DEARBORN, PRINCE and others, who are disinterestedly devoting their talents and wealth to the promotion of an object of so much importance, deserve the respect and gratitude of the whole community. But notwithstanding the happy effect and satisfactory results of the efforts and examples of such men, it can hardly be expected that all, or even a majority of our country farmers, can adopt the same system and course of procedure. There are many who possess judgment, taste and inclination, sufficient to render them preeminent, in the profession, but being destitute of the necessary pecuniary resources, they are obliged to pursue a course which will never enable them to distinguish themselves as they would, were they placed in more favorable circumstances. They are obliged to labor all their days, pursuing their business early and late, practising the best economy, in order to render themselves and their families comfortable, and maintain that state of independence in life, which almost every one has a natural desire and propensity to enjoy. They find it impracticable under existing circumstances, to put their farms under that state of cultivation, and make those improvements thereon, as would be desirable, and which in many instances, characterize those in more opulent circumstances.

Is it not a fact, that in most cases where we meet with a farm under extraordinary management, being in all respects one of the first order as to its condition, that its owner is a man of wealth, exclusive of his farm, always having a surplus of money at command, which may be appropriated at any time, to effect any purpose, or promote any object desirable.

If a new fence or building of any description is necessary, it can be erected immediately, in the most finished and perfect manner, without producing the least inconvenience. If an extraordinary animal is wanted at any time for the purpose of improving the stock on the farm, it can be purchased, cost what it may. Should any portion of the farm be literally a barren waste, being proof against all ordinary methods of cultivation, it is rendered feasible and productive by the application of extraordinary means, and perhaps in the end, becomes the most valuable part of the farm. In a word, no labor or expense is spared which may be necessary to put everything in the best situation imaginable. All this may be right and commendable, as it may and probable will be productive of beneficial and wholesome effects. But however pleasing it is to see things managed in this way, however desirable it may be to have all our farms brought into such a condition, and thereby rendered vastly more productive than they now are, it is unwarrantable to expect that that class of farmers who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, or in other words, raise themselves entirely by their own efforts, can adopt the same course, or effect that improvement in agriculture, which is the case with that class of men who by their laudable enterprise and unremitting zeal, are showing to the world what valuable results may be produced by an application of those means which the good hand of Providence has so abundantly bestowed upon them.

Although many of our farmers may be unable to attain to the degree of eminence in the profession, to which some others in more favored circumstances have arrived, *it by no means proves that they have made the progress which they might have done*, even in the less favored situation in which they are placed. As the present is emphatically an age of improvement, it becomes every farmer, however unfavorable his situation and circumstances may be, to set his aims high, and make every possible advance that may be within his power.

It is undoubtedly the case that many of our farms which are now considered to be under tolerable good management, might be rendered much more productive, without the application of any more labor or expense, were things managed in a different manner.

Much depends on a judicious and proper application of means, and although the less opulent farmer may not be able to accomplish everything at once, yet by pursuing a right course, together with industry and perseverance, he may produce effects, that will claim the notice and attention of every beholder. A COUNTRYMAN.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

RECLAIMING LANDS.

MR FESSENDEN—In the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 234, is a communication signed R. and dated at Southington, Conn.; at the close of which, the writer notices the subject of reclaimed lands.

He observes that the 'plans he has been led to adopt, he has never seen mentioned, or adverted to, in the various articles on this subject which have appeared in your columns, and that these plans have uniformly led to the most perfect and gratifying results.'

'At a moment of more leisure' he adds, 'I will endeavor to enter into detail upon this subject.'

Now, Sir, as I reside in a region where the soil in general has been reduced by unskilful cultivation, any new ideas on the subject of restoring ist fertility would to me, be particularly interesting.

If your correspondent will have the goodness to communicate his ideas on this subject through the medium of your paper, he will probably render an important service to the cause of Agricultural improvement, and greatly oblige at least one of your readers. H.

Granby, Conn. Jan. 31, 1831.

We hope our correspondent 'R.' will comply with this request, and favor us with the details and results of his experiments in 'Reclaiming Land.' —EDITOR.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SALT HAY.

MR EDITOR—I have read with some interest the inquiry of your Duxbury correspondent, and the reply of 'Vicinus,' on 'Salt Hay,' and must take the liberty to differ from both.—In the first place I think your Duxbury correspondent underrates it; and in the next place, I think 'Vicinus' quite overrates it, and is vastly mistaken in his opinion, notwithstanding his experimental theory; I trust on careful investigation he will acknowledge himself in an error. I will give him full credit for his skilful management of his meadows in ditching, &c, and for his *method* of curing his hay, and will likewise admit that salt hay (well cured) and put under cover, is good fodder, and that working cattle, young stock and sheep may be kept tolerably well on it through the winter; but to milch cows or horses it should be dealt out sparingly; (unless to heavy or broken winded horses) it is a fact well known, and universally acknowledged, that to keep milch cows altogether on salt hay will nearly ruin them for milk; a handful given occasionally is beneficial—but I give it as my opinion that cows kept constantly on the *best* of salt hay, will not yield half as much milk as if kept on English. In fact I should prefer good fresh meadow hay for them.

'Vicinus' has a very accomodating set of customers that give him as much for salt hay as for English; in this part of the country there is a considerable staging, and although good salt hay is sold at about half the price of English, yet the proprietors of the stages very seldom purchase any for *their* horses; and the large owners of salt meadow are quite willing to exchange it pound for pound for fresh meadow hay.

If 'Vicinus' has been a resident in the Old Colony so long, he should not have insinuated the want of method in the farmers in his adopted *Colony.*—I have resided about as long in the Old Colony and have visited much of this state and several of the states in the Union, and I can bear witness that there are some as good practical farmers in the Old Colony as in any other part I have ever visited.

I think there are *many* who have a good *method* of farming, yet I trust but *few* who *prefer* Salt Marsh to good English meadow.

January, 31, 1831. SCHOOSETT.

FLAX.

There is no article which is the produce of our farms, over which foreign interest and ignorance have held such undisputed sway, as in the cultivation and preparation of *Flax.* During the years of 1821-2-3, there seemed a disposition on the part of our government to encourage the growth and manufacture of this article; since that time we hear very little about it, and at this time a domestic manufactured linen shirt is as rare as a white colt, and the *distaff and wheel* will soon be reckoned by our young ladies as instruments belonging only to the age of chivalry.

There are several opinions with regard to flax, prevailing among us, which are incorrect.

First—That the climate and soil of the Uni-

ted States are not calculated to produce a good growth of flax.

Second—That flax which has been allowed to stand until the seed was ripe, is not capable of being manufactured into fine cloth.

Third—That flax is not capable of being spun by machinery.

Fourth—That spreading flax upon the ground and dew rotting it, is the cheapest and best method.

Now we shall attempt, from our own observations, and the authority of others, to show these opinions incorrect.

As regards the quantity of flax produced per acre in Ireland, Marshall, in his report to the Linen and Hempen Board, in 1817, gives the average quantity at 500 lbs. In receiving this estimate, and comparing it with the produce of our own soil, we must make allowance for the difference in acres, between the Irish and American; also, that their flax is water-rotted by which it will give about twentyfive per cent more than when dew-rotted, for which see report from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitted to the Senate of the United States, January 5th, 1825, and republished 1830. In addition to this difference, flax does not waste as much in cleaning, by the Irish process, as by ours, as they merely free it from the woody part of the stalk, leaving it to be made fine by what they term dressing, which is the same as we call hatcheling. Now by looking into the records of our agricultural societies, we find that the produce of flax offered for premiums, was considerably above Mr Marshall's estimate for Ireland. In the Ploughboy, vol. 2d, page 188, we find that the first premium was given on 772 lbs. per acre, and at page 179, a premium awarded on 619 lbs. per acre. Now, if we add to these crops fifty per cent for the difference in measure and in rotting and cleaning, we have the produce of 1040 lbs. per acre. Our own opinions are, that we have seen finer flax grown in America, than we ever saw in Ireland; but do not think our land and climate are generally as good as theirs.

The second erroneous opinion is, that flax that is allowed to ripen seed, is not fit for fine cloth. This point the Linen and Hempen Board of Ireland have put at rest.

Having been convinced of the superiority of the Dutch flax over the Irish, in 1822 they sent Peter Besnard, Esq. Inspector General for Leinster, Munster and Connaught, into the Netherlands, in order to asertain the reasons for the superiority of of the Dutch flax. In his report he says—

'Why so general an opinion as has prevailed in Ireland, for a series of years, that flax which gives seed is not adapted for her fine linens, should have taken place, I cannot conjecture.' Again, speaking of an establishment at Antwerp, he says, 'I called at the manufactory and purchased a small quantity of the yarn, for the inspection of the Honorable Board, and which is sold at the rate of £47,786 13*s*. 4*d*. per ton. The yarn which I purchased, is not of the finest kind, but I have every reason to suppose, from the inquiries I made, that it was spun from flax that had *given seed*.' We have had some yarn from Valenciennes, which was much finer than that alluded to above, which was made from flax which ripened seed.

As to the generally received opinion, that flax cannot be spun by machinery, it is ridiculous. The machinery is not as complicated, nor as costly, as for spinning cotton. But *dew-rotted* flax is not worth manufacturing, when that which is water-rotted can be procured. As the season approaches we propose to give the Dutch method of managing their flax, from the time of pulling, until it is prepared for the finest of lace; and I would here observe, that a female might work one year on one or two lbs. of flax to advantage.—*Genesee Farmer.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORSES.

Mr Editor—About four weeks since, I rode a young horse about seventy miles; the travelling was bad and it rained severely most of the time. The horse was not over-driven. I stopped a week. In returning, after I had ridden about 40 miles, I got off to walk up a hill, and when I was about to remount I discovered a swelling on one side of the horse's neck extending from the windpipe to the mane, and from the shoulder almost to the ear. The swelling was *hard* and the neck was increased at least one third in size. The horse travelled as well as before, and appeared free from pain—breathed well, and when I put up ate well.—Since that time the swelling of the neck has measurably subsided, and a soft swelling has appeared upon the side of the belly, of the size of a man's arm, and has now extended to the hind legs. The animal still eats well, his eyes are bright, and he is evidently free from pain—but what the matter is with him, what occasioned the swelling, or how to cure the animal I know not. I have kept him warm, warmed his drink, physicked him, and bathed the part affected in camphorated spirits, but still he is not cured. Will you or some of your correspondents inform me through the New England Farmer, of the cause, nature and remedy of the animal's disorder? Yours, B.

Vassalboro', Me. Feb. 5, 1831.

☞We hope our Portsmouth correspondent will favor us with an answer to the above.—Ed.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT NAMES.

Mr Editor—It would contribute much to the value of the New England Farmer abroad to have the *botanical* names of the plants spoken of appended to them—the *local* name answering merely for a neighborhood. Your distant subscribers lose much where no others are given.

In the last number, under the article Salt grass or Salt Hay, I should be pleased to be informed what the *Goose grass*, there spoken of is—with us the *(Polygonum aviculare)* bears that name; also the Fox grass;—*the English hay or English grass*; with us (*Agropyron or Triticum repens*) bears that name; the Polypod or mount royal, and in the same No. Article Meadow Lands, the Blue joint—the Flat grass.

It would be very interesting to us at a distance to know all your grasses by their local names.—I would therefore suggest that some of your correspondents should give us through the medium of the New England Farmer, the names of all the grasses common to your district, both the common and the botanical. By so doing he will much oblige an INQUIRER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1831.

N. B. What is the botanical name of what you call red top?

Red top and White top, the Herd's grass of the Southern States are varieties of *Agrostis stricta.*—Editor.

We hope Mr Nuttall, or some others of our competent correspondents, will furnish an answe to the inquiries of our friend in Philadelphia.

TOP DRESSING GRASS GROUNDS, &c.

By top dressing, much of the best properties of the putrescent manures are exhaled or wasted in the way that has been described; if to this be added the too general loss sustained by decomposition before the manure is applied, it will be found that but little good can be done by a great deal of it, when used in this way.

If dung be used for top dressing, it should be applied soon after the first crop of grass has been mown, and before the manure has suffered any material loss by fermentation. The grasses should be suffered to grow until they form a close shade; after this, they may be pastured, provided a good covering of them be preserved. This will prevent much exhalation; it will also keep the soil much more open to receive the juices of the manure. As water does not pass off so freely through a close pile of grass, much of the coarser particles of the washings from the manure will be arrested in their progress through it, and much more of the juices from the dung will sink into the soil. The close covering also greatly favors the decomposition of the litter, and by keeping it flexible, causes it to sink further into the soil, and lie much closer to it; therefore but little if any of it will be found in the way of mowing the ensuing crop of grass, or of making it into hay, provided the manure be very evenly spread over the ground. But as the want of the second crop for hay and other circumstances, may readily prevent the cultivator from hauling the dung at the proper time, he may haul and spread it any time before frost sets in; but not with the same advantage. Still, if care be taken in raking up the hay of the ensuing crop, but little of the litter will appear among it.

Top dressing, however, with putrescent manures, is, under the most favorable circumstances, a very wasteful practice, and should be avoided where population is sufficient to admit the practice of convertible husbandry; except by those who prefer the ease obtained by grazing exclusively, to a more active and much more profitable mode of management.

When ashes, gypsum, lime, &c, are applied to the grass grounds, it must be by top dressing. But either of these substances is more extensively useful to cultivated crops, when they are properly incorporated with the soil.

It is difficult to calculate the losses arising from the prevailing practices of gathering, preparing, and using the manure that might be obtained from the general resources of a farm. Some manage better, and others worse. Neither weight nor measure to ascertain these losses, can be referred to. We may, however, form a tolerable estimate of their amount, by summing up the supposed losses arising from each improper practice, and, as it may be done, averaging the losses. This must centre between the best and worst practices in general use. I have done this, and believe the loss cannot be less than seven eights of the whole, which might be very readily saved by good management and a proper cultivation.—*Lorain's Husbandry.*

HORTICULTURAL CURIOSITY.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of receiving a fine ripe Orange, from the garden of Dr. Kirtland, accompanied with the following note:

Messrs Hapgood and Pease—Accompany-

ing this letter is a mature and full grown Orange, the production of a tree that sprung fram a seed, planted in March, 1828. The seedling was budded from a fruitful stock, in the following August, and in about three weeks was headed down, near to the inoculate. This put forth a growth of four inches, the same season, and during the summer of 1829 attained the heighth of two feet; its luxuriant branches forming a spreading top. In March, 1830, *two years* from the time the seed was planted, and *nineteen months* from the insertion of the inoculate, it showed more than *one hundred and fifty* blossom-buds. During the month of May it was literally a cluster of splendid and fragrant flowers. Of the numerous young oranges that formed upon it only seven were permitted to remain; each of which is now equal in size and maturity to the one I have forwarded to you.

Yours, with respect, J. P. K.

Poland, Jan. 11, 1831.

[*Ohio paper.*]

LIVE OAK.

The Secretary of the Navy proposes to abandon the attempt made by the Government to establish plantations of Live Oak. He supposes the Navy can never be in want of this timber, when it is indigenous to the coast of the United States from the St Mary's to the Sabine; and does not perceive the necessity of cultivating it *from the Acorn*. We are not prepared to speak with certainty upon this subject, but it is one of first importance, and much caution and investigation should be exercised before the policy already adopted is abandoned. The Live Oak, if we mistake not, is found *to the North* of the St Mary's, but we think Mr White, of Florida, who is opposed to the Secretary's views, is correct, when he says 'the Live Oak is found thinly scattered at most remote distances, and in small bodies. If artificial culture be not resorted to, and the fires kept out of the Reservations there will not be enough in fifty years, to build a West India squadron. The same authority declares 'there are 70,000 live oak trees upon the land purchased by the Government; which in a century or even a quarter, will be worth ten times the amount ever expended upon them.' The idea of planting Acorns for the benefit of the Navy, has been sometimes ridiculed by those who do not remember how true it is that 'Large Oaks from little Acorns grow.' The, most venerable grove we have ever seen was of Live Oak, the Acorns of which had been planted seventy years ago. Whoever visits *Bonaventure*, near Savannah, will see that it is not impracticable to cultivate plantations of these noble trees. And in the woods of Florida, avenues of Live Oak are found, planted, it is supposed, by a race long since extinct; a race, civilized and industrious—of whose existence no evidences now remain—but the scattered and worn implements of husbandry found in the soil—the traces of roads, and these majestic trees.—*Georgia paper.*

TO CONVEY LIVE FISH.

As there are many natural, as well as artificial ponds that are destitute of the most valuable kinds of fish, and from the rapidity with which fish are increased, it frequently becomes an object to transport them alive, for the purpose of stocking such waters. Winter is the most favorable season for this purpose. Although fish are fond of cold water, yet when the temperature is reduced to 32 degrees, they become almost torpid—their motions are very slow, and they do not require the same quantity of water for a given time, that they do in warm weather. Now as long as snow or ice when mixed with water, will remain unthawed, it indicates the temperature of thirtytwo degrees. Therefore, let a cask of sufficient size be provided and filled with snow or ice, and water, into which put the fish, intended to be transported, as soon as caught. It is not necessary that the water should be entirely filled with ice or snow, the latter is preferable) only to keep a sufficient quantity in the cask to insure the temperature; neither should the water be allowed to freeze solid, which may be prevented by the introduction of a pailful of water occasionally from a well. In this manner, fish may be taken a distance of thirty, or fifty, or one hundred miles by land, with less trouble than any other inethod and with perfect safety.—*Genesee Farmer.*

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

MR HALSTED OUTDONE.

An English chemist of high fame, Mr John Murray, of Hull, F. S. A. &c, &c, has at length discovered what he firmly believes to be a cure for tubercular phthisis—for far-gone consumption. His work on this subject, which is dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, contains the result of twelve years' inquiry, during which period his thoughts have been exclusively bent to this noble and philanthropic object. In the progress of his investigations, he came to the very rational conclusion, and one which has impressed many other minds, that if any remedy should ever be found out for structual disease of the lungs, it must be some one which may be brought, through the medium of respiration, into immediate contact with the diseased surface; and, when there, have the power of subduing the morbid action, without diminishing the general tone of the system.

At length Mr Murray believes that he has discoved such a remedy in the *vapor of nitric acid;* and this fact is the more worthy of attention, since it comes from a source where empiricism cannot be suspected. Mr Murray is well known in the sientific world as author of some valuable works in Chemistry, and has, we believe, been himself a sufferer from the scourge he has striven so sedulously to avert.

We shall take some other occasion to afford our readers a more circumstantial account of this work of Mr M.—*Bost. Med. & Surg. Jour.*

Improvement in the Quality and Quantity of wool.—M. Montbret has presented a memoir to the Paris Academy of Sciences, on this subject. He states, that the nourishing fluids are naturally distributed between the flesh, the fat, and wool of the sheep. He recommends frequent shearings when the animal is young, whereby these fluids are determined in greter abundance towards the skin. This increases the quantity and improves the quality of the wool.

To remove spots of grease, pitch or oil from woollen cloth.—In a pint of spring water dissolve an ounce of pure pearlash, adding to the solution a lemon cut in small slices. This being properly mixed and kept in a warm state for two days, the whole must be strained and kept in a bottle for use. A little of this liquid poured on the stained part, is said instantaneously to remove all spots of grease, pitch or oils, and the moment they disappear the cloth is to be washed in clear water.—*Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine.*

Internal Improvement.—By statements from official sources it appears that there have been expended by the General Government on

	Estimated cost
Works commenced	$3,732,659 56
Works not commenced and for which surveys and estimates have been made	18,311,072 15
Works projected and partially surveyed	51,200,000 00
	$104,248,740 71

The Legislature of New Jersey have passed several acts during their present session, and are about passing others, encouraging internal improvements by rail roads and canals.

The *currency* of the country, according to Mr Sanford's Report in the Senate of U. S. amounts to about 85 millions, consisting of 77 millions of bank notes, and 8 millions of coins.

53,000 tons of anthracite coal are said to be annually consumed in Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia, there were in 1830, forty fires damage $111,997. Uninsured, $65,306.

Iron Chimneys.—If our builders would use cast iron pipes (round or square) instead of making cumbrous, inefficient and insecure brick chimneys, would it not be an improvement in the art of building?—They would take up less room—be more secure against fire—would draw better, and could be so contrived as to be more easily cleansed, (if necessary) than the expensive, unsightly projections which encumber our rooms at present.

The directors of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, have it in contemplation to lay a railway from Philadelphia to New York in the ensuing summer.

North Carolina Gold.—Of the gold coinage of the United States during the last year, the amount of $466,000 was from the mines of North Carolina.

The whole amount of money for the Pennsylvania Canals and Railroads, appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Canal Commissioners, up to the 10th of Dec. 1830, amounted to $10,288,309 59.

Petrifactions.—In the excavations for the railroad along the hills of the Mohawk valley, petrifactions, 30 feet below the surface, have been discovered, among them one of a human jaw bone.

The enormous bones which have lately been dug up at Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, continue to occupy the remarks of the Cincinnati editors. The animal is proved to have been 60 feet in length, 22 in height, and 12 across the hips. The upper bone of the head weighs 600 lbs. The grinders weigh 11 lbs. each. He was found in black mud 20 feet below the surface. These bones, of which the head and tusks are already in Cincinnati, are to be brought by the proprietor to New York, and thence to Europe.

Ardent Spirits.—The annual consumption of ardent spirits in Great Britain is stated to be 25,000,000 gallons.

Manufactures in New York.—The annual value of cotton goods manufactured at the several establishments in N. Y. is estimated at more than $3,000,000; of woollen, at $3,120,000; of iron at $4,000.

Challenging at the Cape of Good Hope.—A Bushman prisoner being asked if he had any objections to any one of the Jury, looked round very gravely for some time, and then staring Mr Justice Menzies full in the face, and pointing to him said, very coolly and with much *naiviete*, 'Ia, de oude Kerl daar met de wit kop?' (Yes, that old fellow with the white head.)

Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Agricultural Society.

REPORT ON LOCUST TREES.

The premiums on Locust Trees were first offered by the Society in 1824, to be awarded in 1830, upon the four best Plantations of one acre each. Three entries only are made.

The first, owned by Joseph G. Cogswell, Esq. of Northampton, contained trees of three years' growth, a part of which were in the nursery, and the remainder had been transplanted into an orchard. Those in the nursery were set very near together, and were generally in a flourishing condition. With the exception of a few on the *outside* of the nursery they appeared to be perfectly free from the *borer*. Those trees which had been transplanted were on lands which had subsequently been pastured with horned cattle, and had suffered much from the animals. The land was light and sandy, a poor pasture, the soil of which seemed to be greatly exhausted and worn down. For a more particular description of Mr Cogswell's plantation, manner of cultivation, &c, the Committee would refer to the excellent communication of Mr C. presented them at the time of their examination, not only as a directory for the cultivation of the yellow Locust, but also as a valuable recommendation to the farmers of 'Old Hampshire' to cover their light and unproductive soils with a forest of the Locust.

The second plantation reviewed by the committee was owned by Mr William Clark, Jr, of Northampton. His trees were grown from the seed in a nursery and transplanted upon a piece of old and worn out pasture land, the soil of which was also light and sandy—too poor to admit of a regular cultivation with the plough. His trees have now been transplanted two years and are in a very thrifty and flourishing condition.—Much pains has been bestowed upon the orchard by training, pruning, &c, for which the owner is entitled to great credit. With one or two exceptions this orchard has been perfectly free from the ravages of the *borer*. The committee annex Mr Clark's statement of the history of his labors in the cultivation of the yellow Locust, from which many valuable hints may be gathered by future cultivators of this forest Tree.

The last plantation viewed by the Committee was owned by Daniel Stebbins, Esq. of Northampton. The seeds from which this plantation was grown were sowed in a nursery in May last, and by the careful and assiduous cultivation of the owner, the plants were sufficiently large to transplant in October last, and when viewed by the Committee many of them were ten feet in height. All the trees in this plantation appeared healthy, flourishing and perfectly free from the *borer*. This plantation is on a dry, sandy knoll—unproductive and wholly useless for any of the ordinary purposes of cultivation. Dr Stebbins' statement is annexed.

The subject of covering the light, sandy and unproductive soils which may be found on many of the farms within the limits of this society will probably be new to some of our farmers. It has however for several years occupied the attention of some of the most distinguished agriculturists in Massachusetts, not only as producing a wood valuable for fencing, ship timber and other uses, but also because a forest of the locust invariably covers the land with a thick coating of grass. In this way old pastures which were worn out and ready to be abandoned have become renovated, and appear with all the freshness and verdure of those on a rich soil.

It is stated upon good authority that fencing posts made of the Yellow Locust have remained perfectly sound in the ground for forty years.—This being the fact it would evidently be a great acquisition, not only to the farmer for fencing timber, but for railings for public walks—door yards, &c. It is also stated that 'in naval architecture the shipwrights use as much locust wood as they can procure, because it is as durable as the live oak and red cedar, with the advantage of being stronger than the one and lighter than the other.'

The only objection to plantations of the Locust, which has suggested itself to the Committee, is the danger of their being infested by the *borer*, 'a small winged insect (species of *aphides)* which attacks the tree while standing, penetrates through the bark into the centre of the trunk, and for the space of a foot, mines it in every direction, so that it is easily broken by the wind.' It is believed however that this insect only attacks the trunks of such trees as are exposed to the sun's rays, and if the trees in the nursery and in transplanting are set so near each other as to shade the ground, only a few trees on the outside would be affected by this troublesome insect.

The Committee have awarded the premiums of the Society as follows:

1st Premium		William Clark, Jr.	$30
2d	"	Daniel Stebbins	25
3d	"	Joseph G. Cogswell	20

ROSWELL HUBBARD,
JOSEPH STRONG,
SAMUEL WELLS, Jr. } *Committee.*

October, 13th, 1830.

Note.—The Essex Agricultural committee in the year 1824 in their report * say, 'Barren and gravelly pastures may be covered with a good coat of grass by planting and permitting the growth of Locust trees—that care should be taken that horned cattle do not go upon the ground while the trees are young. The committee say that in addition to the gain of feed, the trees grow most rapidly, and no timber is in more demand or of greater value when arrived at maturity. It is doubted whether an acre of land can be made to yield more in the course of 25 or 30 years, without the application of manure, than by planting it with Locust Trees.'

—

To Messrs. Joseph Strong, Roswell Hubbard, and Samuel Wells, Jr. Esq'rs.

Gentlemen—I have no new or important facts to communicate on the subject of locust plantations, but as I have done something with them by way of experiment, I beg leave to state to you the result of the trial. In the spring of 1827, I procured half of a lb. of the yellow locust seed, from which I raised from two to three thousand trees; since that time I have twice planted an equal quantity, and from the three plantings I have now nearly 10,000 trees. No preparation of the soil is necessary; that which seems best adapted to them is a sandy loam. The seed should be soaked from 12 to 24 hours in water poured on when scalding hot. The young plant, which commonly show themselves within ten days after the seed is put into the ground, should be kept very clear of weeds, and in dry seasons watered frequently, until they are sufficiently large to shade the ground. I have now altogether more than two acres in this cultivation, partly in seed and nursery beds, and partly planted out. Although it is not yet time to reap any benefit from my locust plantations, I am satisfied that the light soil of our upland plains can be put to no better use than to grow these trees; they increase very rapidly, more so than any other tree which we can cultivate here, and are not injured by worms when standing in a thick grove. I observe that the outside trees are frequently attacked, when no appearance of the insect is discovered on those in the body of the plantation, and have thought that the insect in its winged state does not enter where the clear light of the sun does not reach. As to the fact, I have no doubt that large and thick groves of locust suffer very little, but whether there is any truth in the above suggestion, I am not able to assert. To secure a flourishing plantation of this valuable tree, I believe nothing else is necessary but to select healthy trees of good size for planting out; to plant them near together, not exceeding four feet, and to keep cattle from the enclosure. With these precautions, in a few years, even on the lightest soils, my own experience convinces me, a thick forest will be formed, and by means of the shade, a fine grass sward spread upon a surface which would otherwise present scarce any appearance of verdure. The best proof that I can give of my confidence in the success of this cultivation is, that I am daily extending it, and propose to appropriate several acres to it the next season; at the same time, I shall give the white mulberries a fair trial, of which I have now about 10,000 plants raised from the seed this year. Respectfully, your obt. servt.

JOS. G. COGSWELL.

—

To the Committee appointed to examine and award Premiums on Locust Trees.

Gentlemen—My locust seeds were softened in warm water, and planted (in a sandy loam) about an inch deep, and two or three inches apart, in rows three and a half feet distant. The planting was done at leisure times, in the months of April and May, in 1828. The ground was occasionally hoed, and the plants kept clear of weeds through the season. The height of the trees in the fall would average about four feet, some of them were more than six.

In the spring of 1829, the small trees, (i. e. those which were overtopped by the more vigorous) were taken up and set about one foot apart in rows by themselves, for the purpose of supplying vacancies as they might occur in future. Those which remained in the original rows were pruned by taking off all the branches and heading down to where the wood was firm and well ripened. They were pruned again in July and August; all the young branches (of which there were an abundance) were shortened, excepting one straight leading shoot, which was carefully preserved. The ground was kept clear of weeds through the season, and some of the trees attained a height of more than twelve feet in eighteen months from the seed; the average height was about eight feet.

In November, 1829, eleven hundred trees were taken from the nursery and planted six and a half feet distant each way, on a piece of dry, gravelly, worn out pasture land, which was ploughed and harrowed for the purpose. (At the above distance 1032 trees will cover one acre.) At this planting the trees were divested of all their branches, and headed down as in the spring previous.—In the summer of 1830, the ground was hoed twice, and the trees pruned once. All of which is respectfully submitted to your consideration, by your most obedient, WM. CLARK, Jr.

* See New England Farmer, vol. iii. page 147

To the Committee appointed to view and award Premiums on Locust Trees.

GENTLEMEN—As the regulations of the H. F. and H. Agricultural Society require a detailed account of the mode of cultivation, I therefore present you with the mode which I pursued. Four years since I procured some seed and sowed in my garden at the usual time of making it—only a few of which vegetated. I then supposed the seed was not good; but having stated my failure to gentlemen residing in different parts of the U. States, found that before sowing some baked the seed, others steeped it in boiling water. I adopted the latter mode in my subsequent sowings in my nursery, and through fear of injuring the seed by the hot water, did not steep long enough to soften the seed, and of course lost many. In my first trial, without steeping, should think nine tenths of the seed failed. In after trials, by partially steeping, about one third failed; but the present year, by pouring over the seed boiling water, and steeping 48 hours in a warm place, I have succeeded in saving perhaps nine tenths of the seeds.

Last autumn (1829,) I transplanted about 1100 plants of one, two and three years' growth, and set over about three acres of land; some have failed; the size was ordinary for the age, having been hoed, only occasionally just to subdue the weeds. But those transplanted in 1830, on about one acre, have frequently been hoed, perhaps about once each week, and the earth kept loose, and always when the dew was on the ground. The soil was light and not manured, but the plants are from one to ten feet each in height. They are set at a distance of about 4 to 5 feet each way. I have set on said parcel of land over 1200 trees, and contemplate covering several acres, say five to six, composed of dry and gravelly knolls.

All which is humbly submitted, by

—*Hampshire Gaz.* D. STEBBINS.

Sunflower Oil.—The American Farmer recommends the culture of the Sunflower for the sake of its oil, and states that the cultivation of the Sunflower differs in no respect from that of corn, and the soil adapted to the latter is proper for the former. The sunflower thrives in all our various climates. Under proper cultivation, and with a medium soil it yields from 60 to 70 bushels to the acre. The machinery for crushing and expressing will cost about $300. One bushel of the seed will yield about 3 quarts of cold, and one of hot pressed oil.

'The uses to which this oil is adapted are various. It is equal to olive oil for table use, and superior in many important respects to sperm for lamps, while for paints and machinery it is well adapted to supersede the oils now used in them. For burning in lamps, the sunflower oil possesses an advantage which has been an object of deep solicitude ever since sperm oil came into use—it has no perceptible smell, hence sick persons and others, to whom the smell of sperm oil in lamps is so offensive can use the sunflower oil with perfect freedom. Its advantages in this respect have been fully tested in Philadelphia, where it is recommended by some eminent physicians, and is in constant use by their patients. It has another important advantage over sperm oil—it affords about one third more light, that is sunflower will last one third longer than sperm, both while burning affording the same quantity of light.

As to a market for the seed and the price, at present there is none of either. At present Mr Barnitz, the intelligent inventor of a new process of crushing and expressing the seed, recommends the producer to crush the seed and express his own oil. There is no doubt but oil mills will soon be established, at which the seed may be sold, for this oil is too important an addition to our resources to be lost. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pa. will give any information that may be required.

The mass which remains after pressing out the oil is useful as feed for hogs and poultry. This plant gives out great quantities of oxygen or vital air, and it has been cultivated in unwholesome places.

To destroy Weevils among Corn.—Lay fleeces of wool, which have not been scoured, on the grain; the oily matter attracts the insects among the wool where they soon die, from what cause is not exactly known. M. B. C. Payrandeau related to the Philomathic Society of Paris, that his father had made the discovery in 1811, and had practised it on a large scale since.—*Bull. des Sciences.*

Butter.—The *Journal des Connaissances Usuelles* gives an account of the means used in the canton d'Isigny to procure excellent butter in Winter. The cows are warmly clothed, so as to cause them to calve in the autumn, as it is found that the milk after this process of nature at that time, becomes more abundant and richer quality; and during the severest weather in the winter, they were constantly kept clothed, and fed in the open air as the taste of the butter is said to be much injured by confinement in the stable. The butter of this district is superior to any other on the continent.

Dandelion Coffee.—'Dr Harrison, of Edinburg, prefers dandelion coffee to that of Mecca; and many persons all over the Continent prefer a mixture of succory and coffee to coffee alone. Dig up the roots of dandelion, wash them well, but do not scrape them, dry them, cut them into the size of peas, and then roast them in an earthen pot, or coffee roaster of any kind. The great secret of good coffee is, to have it fresh burnt and fresh ground.

Honey Locust Beer—Recipe.—Take one bushel of honey locust seed and pods, when about ripe, break them, put them into a barrel, and fill it with boiling water; let it stand until milk warm, then add a pint of good yeast. Put in the bung lightly until fermentation is nearly over, then rack off, as with cider; when clear bottle it and wire the corks. When kept a few months it is equal to sparkling Champaigne. It can be used in two days after it is made.—*Western Tiller.*

The cultivation of trees.—'Jock, when ye hae nothing else to do, ye should be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when yere sleeping. My father told me sae, forty years since, but I ne'er found time to mind him.'—*Heart of Mid-Lothian; the Laird of Dumbedike's dying address to his son.*

Sir Walter has added the following note to the new edition of his novels. 'The author has been flattered by the assurance, that this naivee mode of recomending arboriculture (which was actually delivered in these very words, by a Highland Laird, while on his death bed, to his son,) had so much weight with a Scottish Earl, as to lead to his planting a large tract of country.'

A THRIVING TOWN.

On this point we have some statistics of our own. We know a town, in size about the third rate in New England, where schoolmasters receive five dollars and a half a month, and the clergyman is dismissed because the people are too poor to support him. This generation of paupers, gives an ample support to two dancing schools, each of which costs them, directly and incidentally, a thousand dollars. These thrifty people are of course too poor to paint their houses, or replace a glass broken in the windows, or a hinge on the doors; yet they have the ability to take several sleigh rides in a winter, at the expense of two dollars each, and to call three times a day at the tavern, at the expense of six cents a time. It may be said that this is but *one* town, and an extreme case; but perhaps the reader may know many such towns, though it is hoped that he lives in a better.

How many towns in New England pay, collectively, one thousand dollars to support a tavern, that would not give fifty, to found a Lyceum. Yet where would be got the most instruction and rational amusement? Young men will pay five dollars at an assembly—a sum that would, for a year, pay more than their proportion to an institution, that would not only advance themselves in knowledge, but have an increasing bearing on the improvement of all the young in the community.

Has not the reader himself, honest man as he is, sometimes paid two dollars to ride on the sabbath, though he now feels too poor to give one to a Lyceum, for a course of intellectual pleasure and instruction.

This principle of ours is uniform and invariable. Economy never stands in the way of improvement, which is itself the best and most lasting thrift. There is no saving to be made in vice and ignorance. It will save money, and character, and crime, and punishment and remorse, to advance the moral and intellectual culture of our nature. This is the way to make us, indeed, lords of the lower creation, rising in intellectual dominion and perfection towards the Being who ordained it.—*Jour. of Education.*

Winter in Halifax.—Merchandise of all descriptions begins to arrive, and not the least singular in appearance are the wagon-loads of frozen pigs. These 'are exposed for sale, quite hard and stiff and in a fit state to keep till the spring. They had an unusually uncouth appearance; for their mouths were generally open, and the last services seemed never to have been properly paid to the defunct. Their limbs were not arranged with decent regularity and they appeared to have given up the ghost in the act of squalling and at full gallop. Some were placed standing at the doors in the streets like rocking-horses before toy-shops, upon their four legs, as if they had been alive. This mode of keeping a pig for a winter without giving him a grain of anything to eat, or being subject to his noisy, unmannerly conduct—nay, to be enabled to eat him piece-meal is indisputably one advantage of a cold climate. But frozen meat on the other hand, disappoints the epicure, being always tasteless and bad.'

A Moderate Salary.—We find by a document published in the Montreal Gazette that the salary of the Marquis De Vaudreuil, Governor and Lieutenant General of Canada in 1758, under the French government was 3000 livres per annum, equal to £125 currency.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1831.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

If the weather should be sufficiently mild, you may carry manure into those places where it is needed, leave it in heaps without spreading. Wherever and whenever the snow is sufficiently off the ground, rake together and burn, or what is better, cart into your barn-yard, the haulm, withered stems of plants, or whatever may remain of last year's crop. Fences may now be inspected and repaired, and seeds rubbed out, cleaned, done up in papers and labelled. Straw mats for hot-beds, poles, rails, lattices or trellises for espalier trees * should now be made ready for use. See that your garden tools are in good repair, and procure such new ones as may be necessary. Set about procuring and preparing materials for, and forming hot-beds. Clean trees from moss, and protect them against mice and rabbits by white washing with lime, or smearing with some composition which is offensive to those vermin. Enter in earnest into the business of forwarding various kinds of seedling plants, by artificial means, so that they may have strong roots and arrive at some size by the time they would naturally make their first appearance above ground. This may be done by sowing the seeds in small pots, and placing them in a hot bed. Attend to your fruit in your fruit-room or cellar, on shelves or in boxes, and if necessary pick it over, and cull out whatever is defective; wipe the remainder dry and pack it away anew. But if it is put down in some sort of grain, dry sand, flax-seed, chaff, or what probably is best of all, pulverized plaster of Paris, it may, perhaps, not require picking over. You may perhaps, towards the last of the month begin to force asparagus in hot beds, sow under glass cases for transplanting, or otherwise, radishes, carrots, small salads, peas, beans, &c. Protect small plants, which may show a disposition to vegetate, by matting, litter, cases of wicker, old bark, and other suitable means.

* Espalier rails are substitutes for walls, which they so far resemble that the trees are regularly spread and trained along them, are fully exposed to the light, and, having their branches fixed are less liable to be injured by high winds. They may be made of wood, cast iron, or wire and wood.

'An espalier has this advantage over a wall tree, that, being wholly detached, the branches have liberty to form fruit spurs on both sides, which, in the wall trees cannot be effected but on one; in fact, common fruit walls are unnecessary in the United States, except in the Eastern, and some of the Middle States, where they are useful in forwarding to due perfection and flavor some late kinds of superior peaches, grapes and other late fruits; but when walls are built for other purposes, and are conveniently situated, advantage ought to be taken of them for raising fruit; observing to suit the various kinds to the various aspects.'—*M'Mahon.*

FARMER'S WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Take this leisure time to select and purchase such neat cattle, sheep, pigs, seed corn, seed wheat, potatoes for planting, &c, as will be likely to prove most valuable on your farm, having in mind the following maxim, viz. Choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities you wish might be possessed by their offspring in the greatest perfection. Our farmers are too apt to sell off their best stock to the butchers and keep the poorest to breed from; and to gather their seeds from vegetables, which were reserved for that purpose because they were too worthless for the harvest.

Dress out hemp and flax, and see that your spinning wheels come somewhat nearer to perpetual motion than some machines, which have been invented for that purpose. For every cent saved in domestic manufactures you gain at least three cents. One cent you gain by the greater durability of the home spun article; one cent you save of cash *not* paid for the purchase, and one cent, or perhaps, countless cents by bringing up your family to habits of thrift and industry.

Look well to your sheep. If you wish for fine healthy lambs, you will take good care of the ewes. 'For a few days or weeks before yeaning time they should be generously fed. Some juicy food which they are fond of should be given them, such as turnips, potatoes, &c, that they may have more milk for their lambs: for it is the opinion of careful observers that want of milk is the cause of the dying of so many lambs in the first stages of their existence.' * It has been recommended to give ewes about ½ a gill of Indian corn a day each, till they have produced their young, in order to give them strength; and while suckling, good roots or some other juicy food. The Farmer's Manual says 'If you have stored more turnips than are sufficient for the use of the table, give them to any stock that will eat them, except your sheep; give to them potatoes, but not turnips at this season; they will injure the lambs. Weak lambs should be treated in all respects as if they had been drowned, and you would restore them to life. Apply gentle and regular warmth; give warm milk frequently in small quantities, (the milk of the sheep is best,) and if the ewe has sufficient for its support you may generally raise them, but if not they generally die. It is more work to nurse one such lamb for 24 hours than to feed regularly 100 sheep for the same time. If your flock be large the wethers should be kept by themselves. They do not require so good keeping as ewes and young sheep.' The Farmer's Guide says 'If lambs are weak it is necessary to give them, the first day or two, a small quantity of cow's milk warm, three or four times in the day; if it is cold weather, the cup containing the milk should stand in another vessel that is partly filled with warm water. Should the lamb be chilled, rub his legs with tow, and let a warm cloth be put round it. But if corn, barley, oats or white beans are given to sheep, during the winter, in small quantity, the lambs will be strong and the trouble of nursing saved.

* Dean's New England Farmer.

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF FIRE-WOOD.

The following, from a respectable correspondent in Worcester County, has already been published in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 223, and is here given for the benefit of those who have subscribed for our paper since that period.

Much depends on preparing wood for the fire, and much on the manner of using it after it is prepared,—to say nothing about the construction of fire places, and the advantages of using stoves. The method which from experience appears to me the best and most economical, is, during the winter to cut and haul a suitable quantity of wood, which I saw into billets of two feet in length, splitting it fine, assorting it, and laying aside that which is of inferior quality for use during the summer, and piling the better part in my woodhouse for winter service, which I saw into pieces of eight and twelve inches in length, as it is needed for the fire. I find it advantageous to use a considerable portion of green wood with that which is dry, as a more steady and lasting fire will be produced than would be the case were the dry wood used entirely by itself. A very considerable saving may be realized by using the saw instead of the axe, in preparing wood for the fire, although very few of our common country people are aware of the fact, having never tried the experiment. A saw suitable for this business costs no more than an axe, is as easily kept in order, and with careful usage will last many years. A man can saw as much and probably more wood in the same time than he can cut with an axe, scarcely any litter is made, the wood is all cut of an exact length, and on the whole the annual saving to every householder by using the saw instead of the axe, would in the course of several years amount to something of consequence.

COW CABBAGE.

Mr Thomas Stockbridge of Weymouth, Mass., has raised this season, about 700 plants of this singular variety of cabbage which grew from two to five feet in height. He considers it superior to anything he ever raised as fodder for cows. They will eat it in preference to English hay, good pasture grass, or any fodder he could give them; and sensibly increased the quantity of their milk. Horses eat it freely; but it seems to be peculiarly well fitted for milch cows. He kept a cow through the fall almost exclusively on between two and three hundred plants, although the first year of their growth, and he is satisfied that no plant, or grass, will afford an equal amount of fodder from the same space of ground, as they yield a constant succession of thick new succulent leaves, as fast as the old ones are plucked. They should be sowed as early as possible in the spring, on the richest soil, and raised about two feet apart.

Sore Throat from Cold.—At this season of the year, when common colds are prevalent, a better remedy cannot be prescribed for a *soreness* or *inflammation of the inside of the throat*, which often attends a severe catarrh than the following:

Mix a wine-glass full of good calcined Magnesia and Honey to the consistence of paste or jelly, and take a spoonful once an hour through the day for a day or two. It is *cooling, healing,* and a very gentle *cathartic.*—*Bermuda paper.*

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, states that fresh snow from the surface, used in making a pudding, will render it equally light as eggs: two table spoonfuls are to be substituted for each egg; if this proportion is exceeded, the pudding will fall to pieces in boiling.

We ask attention to the following extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, 16th Nov. 1830:—'Our rail road from this to Manchester, continues doing well; the receipts from passengers alone exceed *two thousand pounds* (sterling) per week, and people are no longer afraid to travel at the rate of twenty miles an hour.'—*U. S. Gaz.*

At the Portsmouth Dock Yard, Eng. an experiment was lately tried, of the relative strength of two 14¼ inch cables, one of them made of Riga hemp, and tarred in the common manner; the other made of New Zealand flax saturated with a solution of gum, the invention of Capt. Geo. Harris, R. N. The hemp cable was broken, while not a yarn in Capt. Harris' cable was strained.

Capt. John Sanborn, of East-Kingston, Rockingham County, N. H. raised the past season, 357 bushels of winter Rye, from 7 bushels sowing, on 9½ acres of ground; being 51 bushels to the bushel sown, and about 37½ bushels per acre.—*Newburyport Herald.*

American Silk.—If the anticipations entertained by some of the friends of the Silk Manufacture in the United States are as well founded as we hope they may prove to be, a shipment made by the packet ship De Rham, for Havre, on the 15th, will no doubt make an interesting event in the history of American Silk. A case was put on board, as we learn from the American, containing *American raw Silk*, of the filature established in Philadelphia by Mr D'Homergue, at the request of the venerable Mr Du Ponceau. Similar shipments, it is added, have been made to England and Mexico.

Six thousand two hundred and eightythree head of beef cattle have been slaughtered at the establishment of Mr WINCHESTER, at Lechmere Point, (Cambridge) in the short space of thirteen weeks.

Trade.—Which is of the greatest benefit to a city, in a commercial point of view, the importation of merchandize from abroad, or manufactured at home? Watson's Annals inform us that Philadelphia contains 104 warping mills, 4510 weavers, 3000 spoolers, 2000 bobbin winders, and 200 dyers; whose wages amount to $1,470,000 per annum. That they manufacture 81,000 yards per day, or 24,300,000 yards per year. To the above may be added various other departments of domestic industry, from which it may safely be inferred, that Philadelphia supports at least 20,000 manufacturers, besides such as are termed mechanics or day laborers. Is not this an evidence of her increase and prosperity?

ARDENT SPIRITS.—The Journal of Humanity states, that it is supposed to be about 90 years since distilled spirits began to be a common drink in New England. A pint of rum procured just before haying, lasted then for the whole season. The practice was, to put a small quantity into a bottle of sweetened water, from which the laborers were accustomed to drink. What a fearful advance have succeeding generations made upon the custom of their ancestors!—*N. E. C. Herald.*

Printers have probably much more enthusiasm than any other set of men employed in mechanical labor. Their implements are the means by which the mighty stream of knowledge is purified and enlarged, and rolled onwards towards the unknown wastes of futurity.—They multiply the conceptions of genius, and enable them to speak through new symbols to ten thousand eyes at once. They are agents to an unknown process, and although in part ignorant of its multiform and remote tendencies, they have a strong consciousness that they are the conductors of the fire of genius to distant regions and times.

The Great Eclipse.—This memorable phenomenon will take place on Saturday next. The following are the phases of the eclipse as computed for Boston and its vicinity:

Beginning of the eclipse,	11 h.	49 m.
Greatest obscuration,	1	21
End of the eclipse,	2	46
Duration of the eclipse,	2	57

Digits eclipsed 11° 27′ on Sun's South limb.

Dr Hull's Patent Truss.

CASE OF MR FISHBURN.

DR HULL, Sir—Under the advice and direction of DR KNAPP, I have been cured within the year past of a bad rupture of 9 years' standing, by the use of one of your patent trusses. I had worn various kinds of trusses before I got one of yours, but they were very burdensome to me. Your truss, on the contrary, is comfortable to wear, and as convenient to put off and on as a pair of spectacles. I wore it not to exceed five months, and found myself cured. I have not had it on for six months past, and have exerted myself violently at wrestling, jumping, riding, and other hard exercises without any return of the complaint, *not even a feeling of weakness in the part.* In fine, your truss has made me as sound and well as ever I was; it is one of the most valuable inventions in the world. H. N. FISHBURN.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1831.

☞Dr Hull's Trusses are sold by Eben. Wight, (sole agent for this city,) Milk-st. opposite Federal-st.

Feb. 11. eop3t

Yellow Locust Seed.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few lbs. genuine Yellow Locust Seed, *(Robinia pseudoacacia)* saved near Harrisburg, Pa. expressly for this Establishment. The excellence of this tree for ship timber and fences, its rapid growth, and its beneficial effects on sandy, barren plains, where it thrives well, are too well known to require comment.

Seeds for Hot Beds.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The greatest variety of Early Vegetable Seeds, among which are the following, that will soon be wanted for Hot Beds, viz. *Early* and *Late Cauliflower*, (from Europe.) Large Cape *Broccoli*, (from Europe.) Early Dutch Cabbage; Early York, do.; and several other varieties of Cabbage seed, both of American and European growth. London Scarlet Short Top Radish; and Cherry and White Turnip Radish. Early Curled Silesia Lettuce; Tennisball do.; and Royal Cape Head do.; Double Curled Parsley; true Early Horn Carrot, &c.

Also—*New Early Dwarf Frame Pea*, an extra early, productive and fine variety, that grows from 12 to 18 inches in height only, (according to the richness of the soil) and of course requires no sticks; price 33 cts. per quart. Also, Early Washington Peas; Early Hotspur, do.; Knight's Dwarf Marrow do., and several other sorts

Bees.

Gentlemen in want of swarms of young thriving bees can be supplied by J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 17 cents per lb. The bees were raised by Mr Ebenezer Beard, inventor of the new patent hive.

Ammunition

Of the *best* quality and *lowest prices*, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. tf Jan. 7.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted a Farmer, with a wife, without children, the one perfectly acquainted with the business and capable of taking the management of the Farm, and the other fully competent to take charge of the Dairy; none need apply without the best recommendation. Address the Publisher of the New England Farmer, Mr John B. Russell, post paid.

Also wanted, one or two Milch Cows, extraordinary milkers, handsome, and not exceeding 4 or 5 years old, for which a generous price will be given. Apply as above, post paid. No application need be made except for very superior animals. 6t Jan. 28.

Farm to Let.

To be leased, for the term of five years, or less, a small Farm in Andover, and within four miles of Lowell. A good place for the raising of vegetables for the Lowell Market. Inquire of HOBART CLARK.

Andover, Jan. 15, 1831. 6t Jan. 21.

Silk Cocoons Wanted.

I will give cash for Cocoons, from 30 to 50 cents per pound, according to quality. J. H. COBB.

Dedham, Mass. Jan. 25, 1831.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, new,	-	barrel.	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	116 00	117 00
Pearl, first sort,	-	"	130 00	132 00
BEANS, white,	-	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	-	barrel.	8 50	8 75
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	7 25	7 75
Cargo, No. 2,	-	"	6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	-	pound.	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	-	"	6	8
Skimmed milk,	-	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	-		1 12	1 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	6 50	6 62
Genesee,	-	"	6 75	6 87
Alexandria,	-	"	6 00	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,	-	"	6 00	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern.	-	bushel.	72	75
Corn, Southern Yellow,	-	"	66	70
Rye,	-	"	75	80
Barley,	-	"	62	69
Oats,	-	"	40	42
HAY,	-	cwt.	60	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwt.	9 00	10 00
TALLOW, tried,	-	"	9 00	9 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	"	14 00	15 00
LIME,	-	cask.	70	75
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	3 00	3 12
PORK, clear,	-	barrel.	17 00	20 00
Navy mess,	-	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	12 50	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Red Top *(northern)*	-	"	62	75
Lucerne,	-	pound.	33	38
Red Clover, (northern)	-	"	10	11
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	"	60	62
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	-	"	65	75
Merino, three fourths washed,	-	"	52	58
Merino, half blood,	-	"	48	50
Merino, quarter,	-	"	40	42
Native, washed,	-	"	40	42
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	"	50	53
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,		"	42	44
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,		"	45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	-	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	"	6	7
whole hogs,		"	5½	7
VEAL,	-	"	6	8
MUTTON,	-	"	4	6
POULTRY,	-	"	8	11
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	"	12	15
Lump, best,	-	"	18	20
EGGS,	-	dozen.	20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail	-	bushel.		83
Indian, retail,	-	"		83
POTATOES,	-	"	25	30
CIDER, (according to quality)		barrel.	1 00	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—*Monday, Feb.* 6.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day 328 Cattle (45 of which were Stores) 384 Sheep and 383 Swine. 30 Stores and all the Swine have been before reported.

Prices—Beef Cattle—In consequence probably of the limited number of Beef Cattle an advance of from 17 to 25c. was effected on former prices. We shall quote from 4 to 4 84—quite a number were taken at 5, and several for 5 17 a 5 25.

Sheep—Sales not so quick—we noticed the sale of one lot prime Cossets at 5 17.

Swine—One lot of 25 Barrows, selected, were taken at 5c; one lot of 12 Sows, selected, at 4½; one lot of 50 Sows, and Barrows, not selected, at 4c; also, one lot of 167, to close, price not known.

New York Cattle Market, Jan. 31.—At market this day, from 6 to 700 head Beef Cattle, and about 2000 Sheep. The market for Beef was very lively; prices a little in advance, and nearly all sold. A few very superior at $8; several small lots extra at 7 a 7½; several large do, good, at 6 a 6½; several do, fair, 5½ a 5¾; and ordinary 4½ a 4¾ per cwt.—Sheep—demand good, and sales readily effected; a number of lots extra at $6; several do good at 5 a 5½; several do fair from 3 a 3½ a $4; a number lots ordinary $2 to 2 50 each. Milch Cows with their Calves—a few sales ordinary noticed at from $30 to 35 each. Pork in Hogs—scarce, and selling for 6½ a 6¾c. Hay—continues scarce, and is bringing from $1 6¼ a 1 12½ per cwt. In this market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MISCELLANY.

FRIENDLY MONITIONS FOR AMERICA.

From the Abbe Raynal.

People of America! let the example of all the nations which have preceded you, and especially that of the mother country instruct you! Be afraid of the influence of gold, which brings with luxury the corruption of manners, and contempt of laws! Be afraid of too unequal a distribution of riches, which shows a small number of citizens in wealth, and a great number in misery—whence arises the indolence of the one, and servility of the other. Guard against the spirit of conquest. The tranquillity of empire decreases as it is extended. Have arms for your defence, but have none for offence. Seek ease and health in labors, prosperity in agriculture and manufactures; strength in knowledge and virtue. Make the sciences and arts prosper, which distinguish the civilized man from the savage. Especially watch over the education of your children.

It is from public schools, be assured, that skilful magistrates, disciplined and courageous soldiers, good fathers, good husbands, good brothers, good friends, and honest men come forth. Wherever we see the youth depraved, the nation is on the decline. Let *Liberty* have an immovable foundation in the wisdom of your constitution: and let it be the cement which unites your states, which cannot be destroyed. Establish no legal preference in your different modes of worship. Superstition is everywhere innocent, where it is neither protected nor persecuted. And *may your duration be, if possible, equal to that of the world.*

How to Shake off Trouble.—Set about doing good to somebody—put on your hat, and go and visit the sick, or the poor—inquire into their wants, and minister to them—seek out the desolate and the oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.—*Howard.*

An Eel in New South Wales.—It may not be generally known that there is a gigantic species of eel peculiar to this island, found in most of our rivers particularly where they form ponds or still water. A gentleman who was lately bathing in the South Esk, in one of those beautiful ponds formed by that river, after swimming about some time, sat down to rest himself, as he thought, on round trunk of a tree, lying about a foot under water. Presently the log seemed to glide from beneath him, and he saw it turn its head and eyes towards him, and swim round him several times, moving its body in a zigzag serpentine direction, It was about a foot or fifteen inches in diameter, and about twelve or fifteen feet long, of a dark greenish color.—*Hobart Town paper.*

Moss Mattresses—made with fine moss are now getting into general use in Russia and Sweden. They are filled to a depth of twelve inches, are very elastic and wholesome, and the cost of renewing them is of course trifling.

Laconic Order of the Day.—Frederic II, wrote, one day to Gen. Salmon, commander at Cleves—My dear Salmon, if the Austrians come into my territories, tell them they have mistaken their way; if they begin to argue, make them prisoners: and if they make any resistance, cut them in pieces.'

Artificial Pearls.—Lake Williams, in his history of Inventions and Discoveries, says the Chinese obtain false pearls from a kind of muscle, in the following manner: 'In the beginning of summer, at the time when the muscles rise to the surface of water and occasionally open their shells, they watch the moment and place in each shell five or six small beads strung upon a thread. At the end of the year, when they fish for these, they draw them up; and upon opening them, they discover the bead encrusted with a pearly substance and having a perfect resemblance to real pearls. It is said there is now in the possession of the British Royal Society, large *chamæ* brought from China, which are a species of muscle, in which there are several bits of iron wire encrusted with pearl. Those bits of wire it appears were originally rough, and it is judged probable the animal emitted this substance as a means to procure ease from the irritation it must unavoidably occasion.'

Mr Dandridge, an English naturalist who lived about a century ago, was a renowned butterfly-hunter, and pursued his sport with such eagerness, as to give rise to some amusing incidents. On one occasion, a countryman at work in the fields, having for some time contemplated him, with his arms extended, hotly pursuing over hedges and ditches *nothing*, that he could see, at length took pity on the poor lunatic (as the man supposed him to be,) overtook him in his mad career, and pinned him down *vi et armis*, that he might not run himself to death; the consequence of which was a bitter exclamation, that only served to confirm the countrymen in his opinion,—'The purple Emperor's gone! The purple Emperor's gone!'

You Forget Yourself.—A disappointed author, indulging in a vein of abuse against a successful rival, exclaimed, "He is, without exception, the most superficial, self-sufficient, ignorant, shallow creature, that ever made any pretensions to literature.' 'Gently, my dear Sir,' interrupted a gentleman present, '*you quite forget yourself.*'

When the famous Prince Lee Boo, from the Pelew Islands, saw a miniature for the first time, he expressed the idea it gave him in a very striking manner: Being asked if he knew the meaning of it, he replied 'Yes, Lee Boo understand very well—that Mr Keate (pointing to the original of the picture) die; this Mr Keate (touching the miniature) always live.

An Indian chief of the Creek nation, being once appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with the people of South Carolina, was desired by the governor and council to speak his mind freely, and not be afraid, for he was among friends:—'I will speak freely; I will not be afraid,' said he; 'for why should I be afraid among my friends, who never am afraid among my enemies?'

A shopkeeper the other day in urging a lady to buy a gown of him, said, buy enough for the *sleeves*, madam, and I'll throw in enough for the *skirt.*

Interesting Dispute.—Mr Grattan, in his history of Holland and the Netherlands says, that few factions have excited such violent commotions in the world, as that which was excited in Holland on the ridiculous question of—'*whether the hook caught the fish, or the fish caught the hook.*

A fool may ask more questions in an hour, than a wise man can answer in seven years.

Every fool can find faults that a great many wise men can't mend.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.—*Charron.*

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a piggery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major Andrew Pierce, of Dover, Mr Samuel Lord, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society.

Durham Short Horns.

For sale, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubback*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Heifers bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of E. Hersey Derby, Salem.

Salem, October, 1830.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. Thorburn & Sons, 67 Liberty-street
Philadelphia—D. & C. Landreth, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. Smith, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market-street.
Albany—Hon. Jesse Buel, Albany Nursery.
Flushing, N. Y. Wm. Prince & Sons, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
Hartford—Goodwin & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport, Ebenezer Stedman, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. Foster, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—Samuel Coleman, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me. Wm. Mann.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. Holland, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. Bowman, Bookseller.